

REMARKS

While section 1 of the present office action correctly lists claims 1-5 and 32-46 as presently pending in this application, the first sentence of section 3 of the present office action states that claims 1, 3-11, 14, and 29-31 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,665,666 to Brown et al. ("Brown '666"). Based on the subsequent paragraphs of the present office action, Applicant assumes that the Examiner intended to reject claims 1-5 and 32-46 under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Brown '666.

Before specifically addressing the prior art rejections of the present office action, significant differences between the system of answering a question of the present invention and the Brown '666 reference are discussed. Brown and the present application differ both in intent and execution in means and methods that are patentably distinct from one another.

The intent of Brown is to provide a hit-list of documents that presumably satisfy a search query where the query is in the form of a natural language question containing a question word. Question words include words such as who, what, where, when, how much, etc. The intent of the present application is somewhat different. The present application seeks to fulfill an information need (answer a question) of a search query. The claimed output or result of the present application is not a hit-list of documents presumably containing the answer to the query but rather one or more answers to the query. This difference is distinct enough that Brown expressly disclaimed the concept in the '666 patent wherein it is stated, "[t]he issues of determining a single answer phrase from a set of returned text passages is **not** covered by this disclosure." *{emphasis added}* (see Brown '666, col. 9, lns. 60-64). This passage alone is sufficient to disqualify Brown as prior art with respect to the present application.

In addition to having a different intent, Brown and the present application also differ patentably in the execution.

Under an embodiment of the present invention described in the specification, an analyzed question is generated by subjecting a question to syntactic and morphological analysis, which assigns syntactic and/or morphological categories to portions of the question. (See ¶ [0039] of the published application.) For example, syntactic and morphological analysis of the question “Who did the boy see?” generates the analyzed question: “(*WH who) (*AUX did) (*NP (*DET the) (*N boy)) (*V see)?” (See ¶ [0073] – ¶ [0075] of the published application). The assigned capitalized categories are question word (WH), auxiliary verb (AUX), noun phrase (NP), determiner (DET), noun (N), and verb (V). (See ¶ [0053] – ¶ [0070] of the published application.)

Once the analyzed question is generated, the question terms and instances of the auxiliary verb morphological category are ignored. For example, the analyzed question above becomes “WH NP V” and is used to identify a predetermined question pattern, such as “WH1 NP0 V,” from a table of predetermined question patterns. (See ¶ [0076] - ¶ [0079] of the published application.) The predetermined question pattern is then used to identify predetermined statement patterns such as “NP0 V NP1” and “NP1 REL NP0 V.” (See ¶ [0081] for the complete set for this example.) These predetermined statement patterns, expressed in terms of syntactic and/or morphological categories, have structures corresponding to appropriate answers to the question. (See ¶ [0040] of the published application.) The predetermined statement patterns represent potential statement structures for actual answers in the body of information being searched. The set of predetermined statement patterns are then modified by replacing the instances of syntactic and morphological criteria with words from the question and a partially

unspecified term, yielding partially unspecified queries such as “the boy saw [NHUM]” and “[NHUM] who the boy saw.” (See ¶ [0082] - ¶ [0101] of the published application.) The partially unspecified term “[NHUM]” restricts the matches for that term to human nouns since the question word of the question was “who,” indicating the answer to be a person.

The present invention uses the syntactical and/or morphological characteristics of the words in a question to identify a predetermined question pattern and corresponding predetermined statement patterns. The predetermined statement patterns, expressed in terms of syntactic and/or morphological categories, have structures corresponding to appropriate answers to the question. The identification of an appropriate predetermined question pattern and corresponding predetermined statement patterns is based only on the syntactic and/or morphological characteristics of the words of the original question and not the specific words themselves.

Brown also takes as input a query. However, the query must include a question word (see Brown ‘666, Fig. 3, ref # 332) that is replaced with a QA-token. For instance the query “when did the challenger explode” results in a QA token of TIME\$ and/or DATE\$ since the word “when” implies time and results to the query (in bold) will likely include a reference to a time or a date such as, for instance, “The space shuttle **Challenger exploded** on the **morning** of **January 28, 1986**” which contains both a reference to time (morning) and date (January 28, 1986). The original query “when did the Challenger explode” is converted to a query that looks like {@SYN(TIME\$, DATE\$) Challenger explode}. Thus the original query gets translated on query analysis to the bag of words{@SYN(TIME\$, DATE\$) Challenger explode}(see Brown ‘666, col. 5, lns. 58-66).

This bag of words is then used against the database of documents to find matches within a specified window of sentences. (see Brown ‘666, col. 16, Ins. 5-12). Any matches found by Brown are returned as a hit-list of documents not as an answer to the original query as is described and claimed in the present application.

Thus, Brown does not teach parsing the question (query) into a series of syntactic categories. The data representing a QA-token may be characterized as a syntactic category but the remainder of the query is not parsed into a “series” of syntactic categories. Nor does Brown generate an analyzed question comprised of the syntactic categories of the parsed question. Brown’s analyzed query for the example “When did the Challenger explode” gets translated on query analysis to the bag of words{@SYN(TIMES\$, DATE\$) Challenger explode}(see Brown ‘666, col. 5, Ins. 58-66). This analyzed question (query) clearly is not comprised exclusively of syntactic categories since it contains the actual search terms “Challenger” and “explode”.

Even giving Brown a generous reading on the “generating an analyzed query ...” step of the present application, Brown essentially stops there and submits the “bag of words” for matching against a body of documents. Thus, it simply does not perform the steps claimed in the present application of: *identifying one or more predetermined question patterns within the analyzed question, transforming the one or more identified question patterns into one or more partially unspecified statements ..., or generating partially unspecified queries corresponding to the partially unspecified statements.* Lastly, the results or output of Brown is a hit-list of documents while the claimed output of the present application is an *answer* to the question.

Brown ‘666 describes a pattern file having “character” and “detail” columns containing specific strings, or words, and a column for corresponding “QA-Tokens.” (See Fig. 3 of Brown ‘666.) Brown ‘666 discloses testing the question string to see if it contains the specific string

from the “character” column, or a concatenated string composed of the string from the “character” column and the string from the “detail” column if the latter exists, for each row of the pattern file. (See col. 10, ll. 47-66.) Where one or more matches are found, corresponding QA-Tokens are identified. A “bag of words” consisting of QA-Tokens and some or all of the words of the question is submitted to search for the answer. (See Brown ‘666 col. 9, ll. 56-59.) Therefore, Brown ‘666 forms a query, or “bag of words,” by matching specific words from a pattern file to portions of the original question. Brown does not generate partially unspecified queries through identifying an appropriate predetermined question pattern and corresponding predetermined statement patterns based only on the syntactic and/or morphological characteristics of the original question and not the specific words of the question.

Brown ‘666 does not disclose question analysis that parses, identifies, and assigns syntactic categories to portions of the question, or any use of syntactic categories in the process of creating a query. In stark contrast, the present invention generates an analyzed question that specifically identifies syntactic categories such as noun phrase (NP) and assigns the categories to portions of the question, as demonstrated in the example analyzed question.

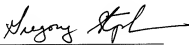
Similarly, Brown ‘666 does not teach or suggest identifying one or more predetermined question patterns within the analyzed question. As discussed above, Brown ‘666 discloses testing the question to see if specific words or phrases from a pattern file are located in the question. On the other hand, the predetermined question pattern of the present invention is a pattern of syntactic and morphological categories as exemplified by “WH1 NP0 V.” (See ¶ [0078] - ¶ [0079] of the published application.)

In view of the above remarks, Applicant asserts that Brown '666 fails to teach each and every element and/or step of the claims. Therefore, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC 102(e) rejection.

Applicant believes that all of the Examiner's objections and rejections have been addressed and overcome and requests that all such objections and rejections be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,

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Gregory Stephens
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 41,329
Williams Mullen PC
PO Box 12109
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3646
(Tel) 919.981.4318
(Fax) 919.361.2262
gstephens@williamsmullen.com